

oats were distributed sparsely by hand, but were found very easy to follow with the aid of a headlight. There seemed to be a somewhat luminescent quality to these whitish flakes.

Many insects were collected along this trail, but of greatest interest were the 33 specimens of Carabidae representing 12 species. Although none of the species are extremely rare in Ohio, this method represents a very easy method of collecting specimens.

Following is a list of the Carabidae collected in less than one hour at the above location: *Amphasia interstitialis* (Say) (1), *Bembidion variegatum* Say (2), *Calathus gregaria* Dej. (3), *Cymindis neglecta* Hald. (12), *Dicaelus dilatatus* Say (2), *Dicaelus politus* Dej. (1), *Euferonia stygica* (Say) (1), *Gastrosticta obscura* (Say) (1), *Harpalus erythropus* Dej. (2), *Harpalus vagans* Lec. (1), and *Pristodactyla impunctata* (Say) (1). I am indebted to Dr. W. C. Stehr, Ohio University, for determination of these specimens. Numbers in parenthesis represent the number of specimens collected.

Most members of the Carabidae are considered predators, and possibly some of these specimens were attracted to the trail because of the other insects that were present. However, a great percentage of the beetles were noted carrying large flakes of oats in their mandibles. It was not possible to ascertain whether the beetles were actually feeding on the rolled oats. To the human senses, dry rolled oats have little or no odor. However, judging from the number of insects attracted, there must be a definite odor which is attractive to a wide variety of insects.

This method of collecting is very simple, yet quite effective, and it is hoped will prove useful to coleopterists in other areas.—R. E. WOODRUFF, *Department of Entomology, State Plant Board of Florida, Gainesville.*

<sup>1</sup>Contribution No. 8, Entomology Department, State Plant Board of Florida.

<sup>2</sup>HUBBELL, T. H. 1956. A new collecting method: the oatmeal trail. *Ent. News* 67(2):49-51.

## NEW RECORD OF A *SPHENOPHORUS* (CURCULIONIDAE) FOR THE LESSER ANTILLES

By PATRICIA VAURIE<sup>1</sup>

A single specimen of *Sphenophorus venatus vestitus* Chittenden, a medium-sized billbug, was collected on the island of Martinique in the Lesser Antilles, on June 10, 1960, by P. and C. Vaurie, at Anse Mitan, across the bay from Fort de France. The weevil was found crawling out of a large crab hole on the edge of a brackish swampy area behind the shore of the bay.

This capture extends the range of the subspecies and the species about 400 miles farther south. The other records for the West Indies are from the Greater Antilles (Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico) and the Bahamas (Grand Bahama, San Salvador, South Caicos, and Long Island). The Caicos and Long Island records have not been published previously; they are represented by two specimens in the American Museum of Natural History collected in February and March, 1953, by

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E. B. Hayden and L. Giovanni on the Van Voast A.M.N.H. Bahama expedition.

In the eastern United States, nominate *venatus* (in the north) and *venatus vestitus* (in the South, and west to Texas) breed principally in *Cyperus esculentus*, or yellow nut grass, also in wheat, Bermuda grass, timothy, and various sedges. The adults may attack corn. In the West Indies I have no record of breeding habits.

The generic name *Calandra* or *Calendra* has been suppressed in favor of *Sphenophorus* under the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Bull. Zool. Nomencl., vol. 17, pp. 112-116, Dec., 1959).

## A REVISIONAL STUDY OF SOME AUSTRALIAN SPECIES OF *EGESTRIA* (PEDILIDAE)

By MOHAMMAD ABDULLAH<sup>1, 2</sup>

This work presents a redefinition of the genus *Egestria* Pascoe, designation and redescription of the genotype, *E. taeniata* Pascoe, and one other Australian species, *E. suturalis* Pascoe, presentation of additional information on distribution, and preliminary comments on the systematic position of this genus in the family Pedilidae.

### *Egestria* Pascoe

*Egestria* Pascoe, 1871. p. 358.

DESCRIPTION.—*Head* with vertex large. *Tempora* prominent. *Eyes* entire or slightly emarginate, finely faceted, small. *Antennae* filiform with eleventh segment longer than preceding segment. *Labrum* with ventral side flat, upper side elevated in middle. *Mandibles* longer than broad. *Maxillae* with galea bigger than lacinia. *Maxillary palpi* four-segmented, first segment smallest, last segment large with lateral excavation. *Labium* with mentum sub-trapezoidal. *Neck* shorter in width than pronotum. *Prothorax* punctulate, longer than broad, sulcated medially in male. *Mesepisterna* meeting in front of mesosternum. *Metasternum* hairy. *Wing* with anal cell closed. *Elytra* hairy, punctate, longer than broad. *Legs* with coxae contiguous, tibial spurs short, tarsi with penultimate segment bilobed, claws each with feeble dentiform dilatation at base, small empodia present, tarsi 5,5,4. *Abdomen* with fifth sternite emarginate in male, entire in female. *Male genitalia* with parameres finely and sparsely spined on sides, aedeagus spinous apically. *Female genitalia* with valvifers slightly hairy on apex.

Genotype: *Egestria taeniata* Pascoe 1871, pp. 358-359.

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